NUM TORK HERALD, RUSDAY, JANUA 1997 WILK

THE CRISIS.

Important News from Washington.

Committee of the Border States.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICANS IN CAUCUS.

No Compromise on the Territorial Question Acceptable.

MEETING OF THE HOUSE CRISIS COMMITTEE.

Proposed Call for a National Convention.

THE SEIZURE OF THE ALABAMA FORTS.

Adjournment of the South Carolina Convention.

Increase of the Secession Dicitement Throughout the South, &c.,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1861. The Committee of the Border States, including Dela-

ware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and North Carolina, from the South, and New Jersey, Pennsylvania. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, &c., from the North, to-day agreed upon propositions for an adjustment of pending didiculties, by amending the constitution, as follows:-1. Recommending a repeal of all the Personal Liberty

2. That the Fugitive Slave law be amended for the pre

venting of kidnapping, and so as to provide for the equa-lization of the Commissioners' fee, &c. 3. That the constitution be so amended as to prohibit

iterference with slavery in any of the States where it now exists. 4. That Congress shall not abolish slavery in the outhern dockyards, arsenals, &c., nor in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and the con-

sen of the inhabitants of the District, nor without com 5. That Congress shall not interfere with the inter-

6. That there shall be a perpetual prchibition of the African slave trade.

7. That the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes shall be run through all the existing territory of the United States; that in all north of that line slavery shall be probibited, and that south of that line nether Congress nor the Territorial Legislature shall bereafter pass any law abolishing, prohibiting or in any manner interfering with African slavery, and that when any Territory containing a sufficient population for one member of Congress in any area of 60,000 square miles shall apply for devication as a State, it shall be admitted, with or with out slavery, as its constitution may determine.

It is known that these propositions would have been acceptable to Senator Toombs a fortnight since, and they will now, unless the secession race in his State has outstripped all sense of moderation and conciliation.

Mr. Crittenden called upon the President to-day, and informed him what had been done. The President may, perhaps, commend it, or refer to it, in his special message

This last compromise has the advantage of being atherless, and hence is not likely to be opposed or picked to pieces on account of its parentage.

It is said here, on top of this favorable report from the Border State Committee, that the President elect has me something towards a pacification of the Union. It is his desire, and that of his friends, in the increasing danger of the country, to have the great question settled before he enters the White House. In the fear of a failure to accomplish a settlement, after they became entistied that the determination of the South to second ething more than a shower, the purpose was to force Mr. Buchanan to adopt coersive measures, it order that the edium of such a course might fall on the present administration. This course having failed, done towards a pacification. If the feeling of the masses at the South has not been aroused to too high a pitch to chance of an arrangement. Strange as it may appear, I am now to tell you that the President Thurlow Weed to agree upon any plan of settlement that 'New York and Pennsylvania can stand upon." Senator and that strengthens the belief in this statement. Those who are in possession of this report believe that the plan to be proposed by the Border State Committee on

The city is more quiet and composed to-night, the reported compromise to be offered by the border States

The compromise proposed by the committee of border States is not accepted by the South. The South will not consent to leaving the Territories south of thirty-six thirty to be free or stave as the people may elect, believing will be revived, and the country overrun by anti-slavery people through the agency of the Northern emigrant aid jeties. They demand the unequivocal recognition by the proposed line until it shall be divided into States, after or confirm their states in regard to slavery. In

other words, all territory North shall be considered free, and all South slave, unless the people shall choose clothed with State authority. Nothing else will be acborder committee are received in some quarters, it is

The republican members of the House gaugues! in the Post Office Committee soom again to-day upon the present state of affairs, Speaker Pennington in the chair.

The unfinished business of yesterday was resumed, being the report of Mr. Hale, of Pennsylvania, from the and-committee of the border States, who said that he believed the members of his committee representing the

degrees thirty minutes should be free, and all south of that line to remain as it is, with liberty to the people to organize into States whenever they please, with or withcut slavery. He was of opinion that it might be better for the North to take this proposition than to precipitate the country into war.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, said he objected to any compromise, because he believed it to be an acknowledgment A Plan of Adjustment Adopted by the of an error, which he would not concede. He defended the motives of the republicans in the Committee of Thirty-three, and expressed the opinion that they had done nothing that could be interpreted as a surrender of their principles. These who understand Mr. Adams' position do not believe this.

> Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, speaking of the malcon ents of the slave States, and the proposed compromise of dividing the territory between freedom and slavery to the Pacific, said, "There never was a more causeless revolt since Lucifer led his cenerts of apostate angels against the throne of God, but I never heard that the Almighty proposed to compromise the matter by allowing the rebels to kindle the fires of hell south of the celestial meridian of thirty-

This outburst of the eccentric member from Illinois created a deal of sensation and some movement.

Mr. Supply stated that, as a member of the bor der sub-committee from the border States, he could neither vote for the proposition proposed by Mr. Hale, nor that proposed by Mr. Crittenden, to restore the Missouri line and extend it to the Pacific. He was also opposed to the compromise to prevent the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. While he did not wish to abolish it now, he was opposed to yielding up the right of Congress to do so at any future

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, expressed himself decidedly opposed to all compromises. He asked what better platform the North or the South could have to stand upon than the Union, the constitution and the laws? The republican party has elected a President in accordance with the forms of the constitution, and is entitled to fair play. If his administration of the government is resisted by those opposed to Mr. Lincoln, the crime will be theirs. When the republicans took their position, before the election, they knew they would have to meet this state of things, and now they should not put the burden upon

Messrs. Hickman and Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Case, of Indiana, opposed all compromises in speeches couched in unmistakeable language.

Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, from the sub-committee of border States, said he had opposed all the propositions is that committee except the one proposed by Mr. Hale, upon which he did not vote. He defended the border States for their efforts to arrange matters.

Mr. Beal, of New York, inquired why his State was not Mr. Pettit replied that New York was not upon the im

mediate border of the slave States.

Some one then asked why Arkansas and North Carolina were invited to join the sub-committee?

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, and Mr. Nixon, of New Jersey expressed themselves in favor of some compromise.

The cancus unananously agreed to press the business of he country in the House. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, moved that no voty

taken on any of the propositions, and that the saucus adourn sine die, which was carried. The caucus was fully attended, and was barmenious a

the close against all compromise. The Committe of Thirty-three had a meeting to-day,

but arrived at no conclusion. Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, offered a proposition, submit

age of joint resolutions, respectfully recommending to the several States a general convention in this city, on a day to be fixed by delegates chosen directly by the peo ple in the several States, to consider of and advise such amendments to the constitution of the United States as may be necessary to protect the interests and preserve the government of the country, and that an appropriation be made to defray the expenses of such

be called, it would transfer the whole subject into the hands of a new class of men, who could approach the subject untrammeled by the numerous complications and commitments which surround the men who are now endeavoring to rettle it. He proposed that the convention should examine calmly and deliberately the whole ques tion, and then propose such amendments to the constitu tion as the wisdom of the body might deem necessary and that Congress should then meet, and in a constitu tional way pass laws recommending such amendments to the Legislatures of the several States for their action.

Quite an excitement occurred in the Scnate, and throughout the city this afternoon, in consequence of a report that Mr. Crittenden's committee of the border States had agreed upon Mr. Crittenden's plan of adjustment. It seemed to give general satisfaction to Southern members; but the fact is that the republican mem

The President will transmit a message to Congress on Monday, covering the correspondence, &c., relating to

The report that the steam sloop of war Brooklyn had proceeded to Fort Munree to take on board the United condition. There is no doubt that the commander of the Brooklyn has been ordered to hold her in readiness. peyond this there has been no order. The same order has been made in reference to other vessels.

The Postmaster General having addressed a letter to Col. Huger, Postmaster at Charleston, propounding certain questions to him in regard to postal arrangements in that State, and whether the revenues were to be accountanthoriges from to act thus. It appears that Col. Huges ire willing to continue their postal arrangements, and while to the exactions of our government. Perhaps they will do something in regard to the collection of the

indicate the existence of much distress there. The troops vice are camped in unbeathy locations, and, in consequence of rain, swamps and miasma, are suffering from disease. No vessels leading, no business doing, women weeping, and men overcome by sickness, and the city the hands of a mob, is the bulletin travellers present of

The Senate did not go into executive session to-day, and it is said the attempt will be made to stave off the confirmation of the new Collector of Charleston

Lieut. General Scott was engaged till four this morning on business connected with his department.

The War Department have received news confirming the capture of forts in Alabama.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day ordered a company of United States marines, under command of Major Terrett, of that corps, from the barracks at this place, and ook passage in the steamer Philadelphia from the Navy Yard this afternoon to Fort Washington, to form a garrison. The fort is about nine miles from this place, and directly opposite to Mount Vernon.

The arrival of seventeen recruits from Philadelphia, for the purpose of being drilled at the Marine Barracks at Washington, has been magnified into undue importance. On inquiry at the proper quarter it has been ascertamed that, before June last, it being found that the arms at the several arsenals were not proportionately distributed and that the Southern arsenals were quite deficient in those supplies, a distribution was made for equalization only, and for no other object. They were principally drawn from the Springfield armory, and the arsenals at Watervliet, N. Y., and Watertown, Mass. The secession roubles, it is known, had not then commenced. After the distribution was completed, there remained a prependerance of arms at the North.

Some curiosity exists here to know how and where the telegraphic orders of General Scott to the comofficer of Fort Leavenworth leaked out on the way hence to their destination. It is said the leakage occurred either in the Cincinnati or St. Lous offices, and the matter is being thoroughly investigated by the managers of the telegraph in those places.

From additional information, derived from the most reliable sources, your correspondent is authorized to state that the feeling in Virginia is increasing to an alarming degree, justifying the action of South Carolina, and the attempts of the President to coerce South Carolina will be met in Virginia with stern resistance. Many members of the Legislature of that State have recently been in Washington, and the predominant sentiment among them has been against coercion.

From the best information we are inform ed that the Legislature will, in solemn form, without discussion, order the assembling of a State Convention. Accompanying this act will be passed a joint resolution denying the right of coercion against a Southern State, and the pledge will be given by the legislative body of the State that any such attempt will be resisted at all points and to the last extremity.

Senator Toombs received despatches to-day, stating that upwards of one hundred counties had been heard from in Georgia, and that two-thirds of the Convention were for secession.

The following is an extract from a letter to a member of Congress from Louisiana from an influential source:-I have never seen such a crisis. The cause of imme diate secession is gaining ground every day, and I have no doubt at present the secession party will be triumph-ant in the State. We all agree on dissolution or separation, but we disagree on mode. Property lately valued at sixty thousand dollars in New Orleans sold a few days

ago for nine thousand dollars, on twelve mouths' time Col. Burnett, representative from the First Conressional District of Kentucky, has just returned from a visit home. He has addressed the people on several oc can be spoke to that point, and the issue was taken with him by Judge Campbell, a gentleman of great standing and influence in Kentucky. The secession feeling in that State Col. Burnett represents to be paramount. It is to be seen everywhere, and although Col. Burnett is him-

Mr. Booligny, representative from New Orleans district, still goes for union, although he has received numerous appeals from his constituents to change his

views. Mr. B. is determined to walt and see if no com promise is offered by the dominant party before a resort Hop. C. C. Clay, Jr., of Alabama, has arrived here. His

presence is esteemed a favorable omen for compromise

Judge Dickinson, the Commissioner of Mississippi to Delaware, has arrived here. His friends say the sentiware, were responded to by strong demonstrations in favor of southern action by a crowded house, and that the opposition was confined to only a fe w persons.

Moses Grinneil, Hamilton Fish and Gonveneur Kemble arrived this evening, and are stopping at Willard's.

I am able to state authoritatively that Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, has been tendered by Mr. Lincoln the place of Secretary of the Interior. This will keep Mr. Colfax in the House, send Mr. Lane, Governor elect of Indiana, to the Sepate in place of Mr. Bright, and make Mr. Morton. Lieutenant Governor elect, the Governor of the State. The nomination of Mr. Smith to the Interior Department

Gideon Welles, of Connecticut, will undoubtedly be the man selected from New England for Mr. Lincoln's Cabinot. Mr. Banks declines. Mr. Welles was one of the ablest supporters of Jackson's administration, and left the democratic party upon the repeal of the compromises with

Senators Slidell, Seward and Cameron, who have pro bably obtained more credit through the telegraphic correspondents of the press than they ever earned, went out of their way and lowered their dignity in the Senate correspondents who had no opportunity to repel the as-

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1861. Columbia and Federal Property to be Defended-Probabilities of a Happy Issue of Ecents-Strength of Firtifica-

There are no facts here. An event of to-day is nothing to-morrow, and the scene shifts every hour. The storm is tremendous; but I think it will end without desolating the country. There are many unreasonable men at both extremes-men of precipitation and madness. But in the midst of all their talk I can see that they are not yet ready for savage action. The South Carolina Commisioners were calm, determined, resolute, and did not yield any point. It is as well now that they should not. In all my talk with them I was surprised at the swengti of their position. The South generally is equally deter termined to accept no terms but these which will secure

You have seen the speeches of Nicholson and Benja min. These tell the story. Rice's resolutions, with Crittenden's, and Adams' slight advance, indicate one phase

ple high above the smoke of conflict for the guidance of

of a united feeling for protecting the federal flag and preserving the federal property. This will be done. The all the property in his

plished all in his power, the naked truth will be made more manifest, that, in consequence of the inactivity and imbeelility of Congress, the great array of strength will be on the side of the South. Georgia has occupied Fort Pulaski. This is the strongest position on our coast, and a small State force can prevent its being retaken, even if the united strength of our whole navy were brought against it. Pensacola is equally, impregnable. If the people of New Orleans occupy, the defences at the mouth of the Mississippi, the navy of Great Britain could not dislodge them. Fort Henry in the hands of Virginia, and Fort McHenry in possession of the militia of Maryland, would abundantly protect the seaboard of those two States. Mr. Buchanan has not now, nor has be ever had, disposable troops to hold these places properly. How idle, foolish and absard then it is to prattle about coercion.

coercion.

It is the fashion here, as everywhere, to throw the onus of our present position on the administration. The staple of talk of members of both houses of Congress is abuse of the President for not having done what he could not do, and what but for the sheer stupidity and negligence of our national representatives would have been long since accomplished. The movement to take possession of the District of Columbia and prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln is based upon the supposed necessity on the part of Virginia to take the lead in the Southern movement to prevent her own interests from going to the devil. Every man in Washington believes the attempt will be made; still, not one member of Congress here had the boldness and particism to propose an act empowering the calling out of militin from adjoining States to secure peace in the capital. The administration fights single handed against surrounding difficulties. With nerve and statesmatchip to aid him, Mr. Buchanan could become master of the situation in a fortnight; but he is shackled, impeded and prestrated by those who ought to be his most efficient support.

Major Anderson is believed to have acted the part of a sagacious soldier. He was informed, before he left for Charleston, that Fort Pinckney had a furnace for leating shot, which would enable him with a single company to defy all South Carolina, and reduce charleston to ashes in case of attack. It was requisite, however, that he should hold Fort Moultrie with three companies more, and two at Fort Sumer. While he small number of men under his command, he did the wisest thing—what, as a soldier, common sense exacted—in retiring to Fort Sumer, whose he is comparatively sefe, and, with his own salesy, the it is the fashion here, as everywhere, to throw the

common sense exacted—in retiring to Fort Sunter, where he is comparatively safe, and, with his own safety, the chances of bloodshed are greatly diminished.

Washington, Jan. 3, 1861. The Forthcoming Message on South Carolina Affairs—The Commissioners Ought to Have Stayed—Congress Responsible Now—Grand Inquest of the Committee of Ways and Means About the Indebtedness of the Government, &c., &c. The President submitted his message on South Carolina affairs to the Cabinet at a special meeting to-day, and it was carefully considered. His purpose was to transmit it to both houses of Congress; but the Cabinet did not adjourn before three o'clock; and as the House of Repre

sentatives adjourned about the same time, he withheld it. t will probably not go in before Monday. The friends of Mr. Buchanan regret the delay in its transmission, because they know that its effect will be to rally to his support the patriotism and constitution and Union loving sentiment of the whole country, and silence forever those malignant defamers who, without doing him the bare justice of waiting for his exposition of the South Carolina case, have been assailing him with all the

missiles of calumny and falsehood. The message will carry along with it the whole of the correspondence between "the Commissioners," as they style themselves, from the State of South Carolina and the President; copies also of their credentials, the ordinance of secession, the proceedings of the Convention on their appointment, the letter of four members of the South Carolina delegation in Congress in relation to the &c., &c.; but the rejoinder of the Commissioners is excluded, because it was not fit to be sent to him.

These documents will vindicate the President in every part of his policy, showing it to be gracious, concili tory and magnanimous, but thoroughly consistent an firm, and dispelling forever the slightest pretext for insinuating that he has vacillated, or temperized, or yield ed to the counsels of the secessionists. He has not de-riated a hair's breadth from the line of policy he marked out for himself in his annual message.

This special message will be the crowning act of a tatesman whose deliberate valor and wise moderation, and sagacious intellect and comprehensive acquaintance the virtues and the failings of both sections, will be recognized and appreciated throughout the nation—yes nation—we are yet a nation, thank dod! And if the spirit of the President's message and recommendations and mates Congress, long will we continue so, despite of dis unionists, North or South. nionists, North or South.

The President's reply to the "Commissioners" has been

very inserticety indicated, in the passages allowing to it in the telegraphic despatches from this place. He did not leave them an inch of ground to stand upon. He neither recognized them in the character of commissioners, nor recognized their assumption, or that of the State of South Carolina, to question the conduct of the officer of the United States who was in command of the

made to those members without his chief's knowledge or consent.

But the message will tell all, and it is better to wait for it, distrusting all pretentions abstracts of its contents. It is a very general opinion among the conservative men of the South that the "Commissioners" acted most anwisely in running away as soon as they received the President's reply. They ought to have stayed and continued their negotiations.

The President has discharged and will continue to discharge his duty. Now, let Congress do its part. Heasks for a collector of the revenue at Charleston. The Senate will not even entertain the proposition to go into council to advise and consent to his nomination. He lays before Congress, as he is bound to do, the condition of the nation. Why do they not meet the crisis? Why do they not railly around him as one man and strengthen his arm?

The people will hold this Congress responsible, if they do not instantly take steps to preserve the peace and the integrity of the Union.

The Committee of Ways and Moans have sent a letter to the President, asking his assistance in their examination of the state of the public debt, and the general financial condition of the government. They intimate that their purpose is to restore confidence, and make proper provision for all the pecuniary responsibilities of the government. The President promptly acceded to their request, and communicated the call to the head of each department. pecuniary responsibilities of the government. The eddent promptly acceded to their request, and com-micated the call to the head of each department. Senator Wigfall has taken charge of the affairs of the South Carolina Commissioners.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. Thomson, (opp.) of N.J., presented the resolution of a public meeting in New Jerrey in favor of sostain ing the Union. Laid on the table.

THE ORDERS OF THE WAS DEPARTMENT. Mr. Mason, (opp.) of Va., offered a resolution of in quiry, that the Secretary of War give the Senate a copy of any orders issued from the department to the officers communding the fortifications in South Carolina since the 1st of November; also a copy of any plans or recommendations relative to increasing the forces, or otherwise, in the forts and arecuals in Virginia, or a of the States of the South, by the Commander-ingth and if any action or order was isseed in pursuance there of. Laid over.

of. Laid over.

A MASSACRY STRYS CROSHET.

Mr. SCHNER, (rep.) of Mass., offered a polition of Massachusetts, asting that an amendment to the constitution be made, that it reay recognist the existence of God. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Sewann, (rep.) of N. Y. presented a petition of the deligens of New York, asking for the passage of the Uncilled Railroad bill.

'In motion of Mr. Gwis, (opp.) of Cal., the Pacific Railroad bill. (Hone bill) was taken up.

Mr. Sewann said that he should vote for the bills, although he had some objections to it. He ureferred the more portherly route, but should vote for this proposition, as it had been the one great object of his life to abour such a grand result. The great evil of our times is sectionalism. Every man calls on every other man for compromise, and to devise some new means to curent together the States, which, it is apprehended, are in danger of falling apart. He had listened to every measure that had been suggested to avert the cvil, but here was one for which he was prepared to vote. He wanted it to be known that at every day and hor it was apprehended the Union was falling to places; yet that Congress had placed on the statute books, as a recorded fact, an appropriation of intervels mullions of deliars to bind together the North and the South, the East and the West, by a material bond. It is a great measure of concillation, pacification, compromise and of union. The bill gives exact and equal justice to all, there is one interest and civilization at the North, another interest and civilization at the North, another interest and civilization at the North. He thought the outlay would be amply returned. The advance of railroad and the spread of vilization will develope the industry of the North and the South,

and give neaterial prosperity and aggrandisement to the United stress, surpassing all that would be accomplished by any policy that could ever be pursued by the government. In thirty years the wealth and population of the United States will be doubled. He referred to the great success of the canal in New York, connecting the great lakes with tide water. The Pacific Railroad was no sections work, but a creat national enterprise, which if

United States will be doubled. He referred to the great success of the canal in New York, connecting the great lakes with tide water. The Pacific Railroad was no sectional work, but a great national enterprise, which, if completed, would extend American principles over the Pacific costs and to the Asiatic nations.

Mr. Ref. (opp.) of Mr. m., said that, after what he had heard, he could not hope that his amendment would be accepted. He claimed that the great Northwest would not only not be benefitted but injured by the route provided in this bill. He had been told that the bill would save the Union. He so he was willing to yote for it. Ho was a Union man, and if the South were willing to take meney for their principles he would give it, provided that when they got it they would leave the Union. Mr. Rice then offered an amendment providing for anothe route from Minnesota to Puget's Sound.

Mr. POUK, (opp.) of Mo., moved to amend so as to make the route run from the mouth of the Kansas river.

Mr. Gwis hoped that no amendments would be put on the bill unless they were of vital importance. Although it dangerous to load the bill with amendments.

Mr. Garss. (opp.) of Mo., said that he was in favor of perfecting the bill. It was right that both brauches of Congless should deliberable upon and perfect any measure. Mr. Wisson, (rep.) of Mass., thought the amendment of the Senator from Missouri right, and should vote for the substitute of the Senator from Minnesota, and if that failed, he gould vote for the House bill. He was and always had been in favor of any road cunnecting us with the Pacific coast.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Pugh, Latham, Fessenden, Polk and others.

Mr. Polk's amendment was agreed to by ayes 35, mes 23.

Mr. Basson, (opp.) of N. C., offered an amendment the and the act of the correction be submitted to fourcess and

nees 23:

3ir. Basson, (opp.) of N. C., offered an amendment that the acts of the corporation be submitted to Congress and approved before the bill takes effect.

Mr. Bestaurs, (opp.) of La., was opposed to conferring the privileges of the bill on any close corporation. They ought to be given to any citizen of the United States choosing to take advantage of them.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Davis, Baker and others.

THE SEIZURE OF FORT MORGAN AT MOBILE. Fort Morgan was taken this morning by the Mobile roops. It is now garrisoned by two hundred men.

ned till Monday.

bers of all parties.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Jan. 5, 1861. The steamer Philadelphia has just passed down the river of the marines, it is said, to garrison Fort Washington.

ENROLLMENT OF VOLUNTEERS IN PENN. SYLVANIA. WEST-RESTER, Pa., Jan. 5, 1861. There will be a meeting this evening to enrol volun-teers in the regiment of Chester county, to offer their services to the government to maintain the constitution

REPORTS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

and enforce the laws. The meeting is called by mem

WHIDON, N. C., Jan. 5, 1861. wealth and standing has been murdered by his slaves There is great indignation. Like the bloody knife of Virginias, this seems to have set on fire the passions o the people. The name of the gentleman mordered by his slaves is Lucius Woodruff, of Northampton county, North Carolina. He was killed in a barbarous manner, and by inches, accompanied by the most borrible tortures. The

negroes have been arrested. There is a rumor that abolitionists are at the bestom of this diabolical crime.

Authentic news has reached here that the forts at Per sacola, Mobile, those below New Orleans and the military posts in Texas and on the Western frontiers of Arkansas will all be taken by the Southern people before the 4th

THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

Macon, Jan. 5, 1861.

There will be a large secession majority in the Georgia onvention. One hundred and eleven countles, so far, how one hundred and sixty-nine secessionists, which is convention majority of seventeen, and eighty-six coerationists. The counties stand seventy-three to thirty eight. It is not believed that the real co-operation mi those nominated as co-operation men have come out for

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Almost all the members of the Legislature have arrived. A call for a Convention will certainly be issued the first

MEETING TO SUSTAIN GENERAL ANDERSON IN PHILADELPHIA.

Petraperetta, Jan. 5, 1861 Hall, to sustain General Anderson. Five thousand persons Stewart, Majer General Robert Pattersen, and others.

Resolutions were adopted heartily approving of the onduct of Major Anderson; calling on the President to provide him with all the force he requires for the defence of his position; declaring that all persons who wage was anction them, public enemies, and declaring that the Speeches were made by J. Murray Rush, democrat Charles Gibbons, republican, and Mark Munday, Union

One hondred guns were fired on the Common to day in oper of Major Anderson.

ains Dryson and Van Ingen, fired a salute of thirty three guns and thirty-three rockets in honor of Major Ander amid cheers for Major Anderson and Secretaries Holt

One bundred guns were fired in this city this evening n boner of Major Anderson.

his afternoon for Major Anderson and the Union. It is proposed to honor the memory of Old Hickory is

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE CITI-ZENS OF PHILADELPAIA ON THE CRISIS. The adjourned meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia

to consider the present state of the Union, was held at the

The committee to whom the boardon and non-portrion seclutions were referred made no report, and there cing an evident determination on the part of many resent who did not participate at the last meeting to orce the passage of the non-coercive resolutions of Judge ewis, which was resisted by prominent republicans an exciting scene of disorder occurred, during which District Attorney Mann showed a willingness to light on

On the motion of a republican the meeting adjourned, but another was immediately called at the same place, and Judge Lewis placed in the chair.

Resolutions were then unaulmously mased deurancing the Personal Liberty bills, &c., and approving the Critical The republicans refused to participate in the second

the r political opponents in overriding them. WORKING MEN'S UNION MEETING AT CIN

meeting, and manifest much ill feeling at the conduct of

Checupyavi, Jan. 5, 1861. The working men's meeting last night was largely at ended. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted dedaring that the Union must be preserved in its integrity by the enforcement of the laws in every part of the Colon, by whatever means may be necessary; that the ion, and that the only way to enjety and peace is the maintenance of it.

INAUGURAL OF GOV. WASHBURN, OF MAINE. Boscow, Jan. 5, 1801.

The inaugural message of Goy. Washburn, of Maine,

to the Legislature of that Sate gives an encouraging view of the material growth and prosperity of the State He recommends conciliation and forbearance, and tokens of good will towards the South, which no criminations should be allowed to interrupt, and the setting of ourselves right in whatsoever respects we may have been we should lay upon the altar of our country; and in doing this we need consent to the abatement of not one jot or tittle of the principles affirmed by the people at the recent election. We will stand by the constitution of our fathers—the constitution as it is—and make no com premises that would involve us in the guilt of moral treason and justly render us the scorn of mankind. The Governor devotes a paragraph to the subject of Personal Liberty bills, recommending the repeal of any statutes which may be found to be either unconstitutional or just-ly regarded as offensive, but quite plainly implying his conviction that Maine is not really a transgressor in

INAUGURAL OF GOV. ANDREW, OF MASSA-CHUSETTS.

Gov. Andrew was inaugurated shortly after noon today, and delivered his message to the Legislature. The Governor reviews the financial condition of the State, refers to the late report of the Valuation Committee and to the efficient condition of the militia, but suggests the wisdom of organizing a portion of the dormant militia. Agriculture has prospered. Caution should be exercised in legislation as to the banks, but the issue of small notes may usefully be restricted. A modification of the usury are suggested in the laws as to insurance. The abolition of capital punishment, and a repeal of the two years' amend ment restricting the right of suffrage, are recommended, and cantion is advised as to changes in the laws lately revised. The Governor submits the entire subject of the Personal Liberty laws to the Legislature, with a clear statement of the grounds on which, by good citizens, they are deemed constitutional; but he does not indicate his course in case of their repeal. Full confidence is expressed in the Judiciary, who will secure to all their constitutional rights, and if any embarrassments exist in tribunals, the Legislature will repair the error. But we must not repeal provisions of law found necessary to the liberty of white and black alike. The right of secession is rigorously denied, and the Legislature is add vised to give expression to the views of Massachusetts. The evil effects of it at the South are lamented. If we can do anything to avert them we should certainly do it. Massachusetts always has been loyal to the Union. Tho present troubles are not at her door. She has been shamefully misrepresented by persons whose pretended ponents. Whatever rights pertain to any persons under the constitution always shall be secure in this State. The same rights must be maintained in every other State. There is but one issue before the country now-shall a government organized under constitutional forms be subverted? The people will never permit it, and Mass chusetts in the future, as in the past, will be true to the

REPORTS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

The journals to-day publish the correspondence be-tween the Commissioners to Washington and the Presi-

dent of the United States. Hon. A. B. Longstreet, President of the South Carolina College, had issued a four paged pamphlet, entitled "Shall South Carolina Begin the Wart" He earnestly desires the Collector on board the Harriett Lane to be allowed to land, and says that he should be treated politely, and introduced to Collector Colcock, so that the collectors of the two sovereignties could use every means to settle the respective claims in a spirit of couresy and kindness. If the posts are reinforced it would be an unfair conflict. in which hundreds of our sons would be slain, Fort Moultrie would become deserted, and the wrath of the United States would be brought upon our devoted city. He implores the people to let

the first shot come from the enemy. The President of the Convention received a despatch to-day from Mayor Monroe, of New Orleans, which is as

The city of New Orleans fully sympathizes with the city of Charleston in the perils to which she is exposed, and will not fail to support her when the occasion receives action.

Mr. Hurson offered an ordinance that all power neces sary to make postal arrangements and enact postal laws be vested in the General Assembly. Passed.

Mr. Kerr offered a resolution permitting the officers in the Convention, to hold seats in either house of the Gene ral Assembly or any other office. Adopted. Mr. Cenns offered a resolution that the late Commis

sioners to Washington be requested to prepare at their communication to this body, and communicate there sult of their recent attempt at negotiations with the forts and other State property, said document to be de posited with the President of this body with an injunction

An order to print five thousand copies of the corres pondence between the commissioners to Washington and the President of the United States was laid on the table The chair and the appurtenances used on the night of

The adoption of an ensign was ordered to be left to

Adjourned, subject to the call of the Governor.

THE EVACUATION OF FORT MOULTRIE. TULL PARTICULARS OF THE EVENT-EXCITEMENT IN CHARLESTON—THE OCCUPATION OF FORT SUMP-TER—THE OCCUPATION OF FORT MOULTRIE BY

SOUTH CAROLINA TROOFS, LTC.

[From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 28.1]

Throughout the city yesterday the greatest excitement received in relation to the news from Forts Moultrie and Throughout the city yesterday the greatest excitement prevailed in relation to the news from Forts Moultrie and Sampter. As early as eight o'clock in the foremon the removal of the destruction of the former of these military posts, and the occupation of the latter by the forces of the United States, were circulated. It was at first currently reported and believed that Fort Moultrie had been laid in ruins, that the guns were spiked, and the carriages, &c. together with the barraks burned, and that the post had been entirely abandoned. The reports spread like wild fire, and soon gained currency in every part of the city. Crowds of citizens anxiously liquired of each other the latest intelligence in relation to the affair, squads-collected on every corner of the streets, and in front of the public resorts, to canvass the subject.

The newspaper offices were beseiged, the hotel halls were througed and even the grave and serious gentlemen composing the State Convention chared in the general excitement. On all hands suger and indignation was expressed at the supposed perindious conduct of the faderal authorities, at where instance it was at first though the movement was made. The people were greatly inceased at the idea of a wiful breach of those assurances of non-action which had been placed by the government at Washington, and upon which so much reliance and confidence had been placed by the entire population that every impulse to take the necessary precautions for their own safety had been restrained.